

under title 10, U.S.C. section 3385, 3392 and 12203(a):

*To be major general*

Brig. Gen. Jerome J. Berard, 000-00-0000  
Brig. Gen. James W. Emerson, 000-00-0000  
Brig. Gen. Rodney R. Hannula, 000-00-0000  
Brig. Gen. James W. MacVay, 000-00-0000  
Brig. Gen. James D. Polk, 000-00-0000

*To be brigadier general*

Col. Earl L. Adams, 000-00-0000  
Col. H. Steven Blum, 000-00-0000  
Col. Harry B. Burchstead, Jr., 000-00-0000  
Col. Larry K. Eckles, 000-00-0000  
Col. William L. Freeman, 000-00-0000  
Col. Gus L. Hargett, Jr., 000-00-0000  
Col. Allen R. Leppink, 000-00-0000  
Col. Jacob Lestenkof, 000-00-0000  
Col. Joseph T. Murphy, 000-00-0000  
Col. Larry G. Powell, 000-00-0000  
Col. Roger C. Schultz, 000-00-0000  
Col. Michael L. Seely, 000-00-0000  
Col. Larry W. Shellito, 000-00-0000  
Col. Gary G. Simmons, 000-00-0000  
Col. Nicholas P. Sipe, 000-00-0000  
Col. George S. Walker, 000-00-0000  
Col. Larry Ware, 000-00-0000  
Col. Jackie D. Wood, 000-00-0000

### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now return to legislative session.

### HATE CRIMES STATISTICS ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 384, S. 1624.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1624) to reauthorize the Hate Crimes Statistics Act, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation to the Senate for its swift action in passing S. 1624, which permanently reauthorizes the Hate Crime Statistics Act.

The people of my State of Utah, and of all of our States, have a stake in this legislation, because any of our citizens can fall prey to a hate crime. Every crime, of course, is a terrible event. But the hate crime is of a particularly insidious nature. It splits the individual victim apart from his or her neighbors and community. It isolates the victim because of who he or she is. The hate crime emphasizes the differences, not as the strengths they are in this diverse country, but as a means of dividing American from American. It submerges the common humanity of all peoples. All real Americans condemn these vile crimes without hesitation or reservation.

Under the Hate Crime Statistics Act, the Attorney General is required to collect data "about crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, disability, sexual ori-

entation, or ethnicity. . . ." The act has resulted in the creation of a Federal data base on bias-motivated criminal acts. In addition, it has served as a catalyst for an FBI effort to train State and local law enforcement officials about hate crimes. Collection of this data can help alert local communities and their law enforcement agencies to any pattern of hate crimes in their neighborhoods. It can also help spur educational efforts aimed at enhancing goodwill in our communities. The Hate Crime Statistics Act has proven its value, and has earned the permanent reauthorization that the Senate has now approved.

I wish to commend my friend and distinguished colleague, Senator SIMON, for his work on this issue. Without his tireless efforts, there would have been no Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990, and no reauthorization of the act this year. I also wish to commend his chief counsel, Susan Kaplan, for her work on this law over several years.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I am pleased that today the Senate will pass S. 1624, a bill to reauthorize and provide a permanent mandate for the Hate Crimes Statistics Act. I would like to thank Chairman HATCH for his leadership on this important issue, as well as my 51 colleagues who cosponsored this measure. In addition to its strong bipartisan support in the Senate, this bill also has the strong support of Attorney General Reno, as well as the endorsement of major law enforcement and advocacy groups.

The Hate Crimes Statistics Act, which passed the Senate in 1990 by a vote of 92 to 4 and was signed into law by then President Bush, requires the Justice Department to collect data on crimes that show evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, ethnicity, or sexual orientation. Until this Act was passed, no Federal records of such crimes were maintained. This lack of information made it difficult to determine whether a particular crime was an isolated incident, or part of a continuing series against a particular group.

The act has proven successful in its initial purpose—the creation of data collection—and has also served as a catalyst for an FBI effort to train State and local law enforcement officials about hate crimes. Hearings held before the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on the Constitution in 1992 and 1994 showed that one of the prime benefits of the act is that it has helped dramatically increase the awareness and sensitivity of the police about hate crimes. Not only do victims of hate crimes benefit from a more informed police force, but greater police awareness encourages others to report hate crimes.

Since all data submission under the act is voluntary, we did not anticipate 100 percent participation by State and local law enforcement agencies from the start. Nonetheless, over the course of 4 years, there has been great

progress in participation levels. In 1991, 2,771 law enforcement agencies participated in the voluntary reporting program. In 1994, more than 7,200 agencies participated. Local police, advocacy groups, mayors, and others have joined the effort to encourage every law enforcement agency to comply, and as more and more local agencies participate, the statistics will be more and more useful to identify trends and formulate responses. In addition, the FBI is in the process of working with States to upgrade their computer systems. When this transition is complete, the data should be even more useful. Unfortunately, there are still law enforcement agencies in some States and many large cities which are not yet participating in the data collection. We need active oversight of this act to ensure that these agencies join in this important effort, making the statistics more accurate and useful.

FBI Director Louis Freeh has stated that he is committed to the continued tracking of hate crimes statistics. However, we believe that this effort has proven its usefulness and deserves a permanent mandate. Collecting such data will not erase bigotry. It will, however, be a valuable tool in the fight against prejudice.

Obviously, the FBI statistics do not yet accurately reflect the level of violence motivated by prejudice in our society. We need only read the headlines and reports by advocacy groups to see how widespread the problem of hate crimes remains in our Nation.

The Justice Department recently launched a civil rights probe into a rash of arson which has destroyed at least 23 black churches in the South since 1993. The Justice Department is trying to determine whether the crimes are racially motivated, and whether they are connected. Several of the incidents have been solved, however, and clearly racism motivated the offenders. The teenagers found guilty of burning a church in Mississippi in 1993 shouted racial epithets during commission of their crime. Racist graffiti was spray-painted on the walls of a Knoxville, TN Baptist church set afire on January 8, 1996. Sumter County Circuit Court Judge Eddie Hardaway, a black judge who sent two white men to jail for vandalizing black churches, was recently the victim of a shotgun attack which shattered bedroom windows in his home. During the 1960's civil rights movement, many black churches were set ablaze, however in the late 1980's and early 1990's only one or two such crimes were reported each year. This recent string of arson reminds us that prejudice and hate crimes remain a problem in our Nation.

Recent reports by private groups, such as the Anti-Defamation League, the National Coalition on Anti-Violence Projects, and the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, confirm that unfortunately the problem of crimes based on prejudice continues. The ADL's 1995 annual audit of